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THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The most remarkable and encouraging sign of the times in respect to negro suffrage which we have observed is the fact that several of the strongest Democratic journals in the South favor it; indeed, they earnestly advocate it. The Richmond *Whig*, within a few days, had an editorial upon this subject, and in it, to our surprise, affirms that a majority of the white population of Virginia are ready and willing to give to the colored man all his rights, civil and political, including the rights of property and suffrage, and also advocating free schools and a solid education for the colored population. It goes so far as to advocate that this principle be engraven upon the Alexandria constitution, and that when the constitution is thus amended it, with the sanction of Congress, be submitted to the people of the State for adoption.

The two papers published in Lynchburg—the *Republican* and the *Virginian*—are out for negro suffrage. The latter paper thinks that the negro-suffrage principle, engraven upon this Alexandria constitution, would be adopted by a large majority of the white people of the State.

This paper, evidently, does not approve of the Richmond constitution, as that instrument disfranchises many thousands of white people. If these Virginians are in favor of enfranchising the colored people, and are honest in their avowals, there is certainly no good reason why the whites should not be freed from all disabilities; in short, and to speak plainly, why not universal suffrage and universal amnesty? Who can object? "Let us have peace."

The Lynchburg *Republican* says that negro suffrage in the ten Southern States is a fixed fact, and that an amendment to the Federal Constitution will make it uniform in all the States of the Union.

The Virginian thinks that the North ought to accept it (negro suffrage) as well as the South. In this the Virginian is right. Suffrage must be uniform throughout the United States. This is the only correct and just principle upon which to settle our difficulties. There is one thing we have noticed within a few days which is significant, and that is, the Baltimore *Sun* has published several extracts from these papers upon the suffrage question, with evident approval.

It is evident that we are approaching the harmonious adjustment of this suffrage difficulty, and that during, and early in President Grant's administration, it will be settled definitely and satisfactorily.

[Fract vs. Figures.]

Some Democratic newspapers are making a great hue and cry about what they are pleased to call the disfranchisement of large numbers of white voters in Tennessee and Missouri at the last election. They allege that 123,965 Democrats were disfranchised in Tennessee. Let us see how this is. Before there was any disfranchisement in that State, the largest vote ever polled in that Commonwealth by the Democratic party was 76,059, and the vote of this party at the recent Presidential election was 52,000. In this view of the question, it may be well to inquire how 123,965 Democrats were disfranchised? Such calculations, it will readily be seen, are as baseless as the "fabric of a vision."

Now let us see how this matter stands in Missouri. In 1860 the aggregate vote of that State was 165,518. We believe never before or since has there been so large a vote polled. Of the 165,518 votes polled in 1860, the Democratic party had 90,118, and this year the vote of the Democracy was nearly, if not quite, up to this figure; that is, the Democratic party at the recent Presidential election cast as large a vote for Seymour and Blair, in Missouri, as it cast for both Douglass and Breckinridge in 1860.

In view of these facts, what becomes of the busines stories about the disfranchisement of the whites in Tennessee and Missouri? The story is a romance, and is simply but a part and parcel of that clap-trap to which the Democracy resort to prejudice the people against the Union party.

No. No.

Many Democratic newspapers have been circulating a story first put forth by the Macon Georgia *Telegraph*, that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's notions and opinions in regard to slavery have undergone a complete change since she took up her residence in Florida, and that she now loathes and detests the negro.

We happen to know that there is no truth in this story, but, on the contrary, Mrs. Stowe entertains the same views and opinions in regard to slavery that she expressed in that masterly work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." She employs three colored servants in her family, and her views have not undergone any change which militates in favor of slavery. The story, therefore, is a ridiculous canard.

DEATH OF MISS HALEN WESTERN.—The popular actress, Miss Helen Western, sister to Lucille, departed this life yesterday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, at the Kirkwood House, in this city, in the 23d year of her age. She had attained a creditable reputation in the melo-drama, and in what is known as modern sensation.

Some three weeks ago she arrived in this city, quite indisposed, after a very successful engagement at Pittsburg, Pa. After performing a week at Wall's Opera House, she appeared at that place in the character of "Cynthia," in "The Flowers of the Forest." The effect was too much for her in her debilitated condition, and at the close of the performance she had to be carried from the stage, and her subsequent engagements were canceled.

Miss W.'s first appearance was in Boston, in the character of "Eva," in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at the age of 2.

Up to the time of her death, Miss Western appeared hopeful of recovery; but since her disease assumed a more aggravated form, and her rapidly career terminated at the period above stated. Of this change she was perfectly aware, and prepared to respond to the grim messenger, in the language of the character she last represented—"a friend come."

The ladies of the Kirkwood House gave every delicate attention to the deceased during her illness that true womanly feeling would suggest, and her friends and relatives may feel the melancholy satisfaction that she passed away as one who "died among her kindred."

The remains of Miss Western were removed from the Kirkwood House last night, and placed upon the 8.30 train for Boston, where they will be interred. Mr. Wing, her agent, accompanied the remains North.

Mr. Garrett's Defence of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.
—**The President's Financial Views**
—**The Long Recession Question**
—**The Government in an Ugly Attitude.**

DECEMBER 11, 1868.
To the REPUBLICAN: Mr. John W. Garrett's speech delivered on the day before yesterday on the occasion of his re-election to be president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company created quite a stir among the people of Washington, as excited upon the subject of railroads as they are just now. He has evidently made the best of his case, yet his defense is essentially a weak one, inasmuch as he is compelled to contend that a single through line of railway is sufficient for Washington, while assuring Baltimore that every additional mile of railway connection she achieves adds to her prosperity and wealth. His coolness in denying that the policy of his company has been accomplished. But it has always been subject to one drawback—the want of a paved carriage-way. The question of paving it has been agitated time and again; experiments have been repeated upon it, and yet we still have nothing but the mighty cobble stones. Congress has made efforts to redress it from this drawback, but up to this time nothing has been accomplished.

That Senator Cole, especially commends himself, for it seems to be the best proposition to insure success. It designates no particular pavement, but invites a competition to determine which is the best. To use the language of the bill, it apprises—

"A board of commissioners to examine and determine what is the best style or method of paving the carriage-way, and to cause the same to be laid down on that

Provided, At the West provisons are

are strong and active, and the market here is firm in sympathy with that movement, but there is no doubt that the market will be slow in finding a stock to operate in. Bulk meat is no doubt wasted, and the stock here the transactions in it are large. This is, however, no reliable quotations for it. Bacon sells at \$1.25 cents for Shoulders, 16c. for steaks, and

but transactions in it are on a limited scale.

Meat Pork we quote to-day at \$25.75 per barrel. Lard is firmer, and may be quoted to-morrow.

Wheat—The demand continues fairly active,

and prices are steadily maintained.

On Dec. 10, 1868, wheat at \$2.20, and

at \$2.00 per bushel.

Provisions—On the 1st inst.,

the price of bacon

is \$1.25 per

bushel.

MEAT MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—**BREAKFASTS.**—The inquiry for flour was flat again this morning, and the price of \$1.00 per bushel.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Trade quiet and steady 15c cents. Sugar unchanged: Cuba

15c. 60c cents; Porto Rico 12c 15c cents.

Pork quiet and steady: Southern 10c 12c

cents; Northern 12c 15c cents.

Five-Twenty-five lbs. 10c 12c

cents; Five-Twenty lbs. 10c 12c